SUGAR REPORTS

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MARKET REVIEW

On February 6 the Department of Agriculture in the course of accepting all applications for quota set-asides then pending, authorized the importation of an additional 69,692 short tons, raw value, of foreign sugar during the first quarter of 1968. This brought such authorizations to 1,092,052 tons for the first quarter and to 1,177,640 tons for the second quarter, or a total of 2,269,692 tons during the first half of 1968. On February 8 the Department announced that raw sugar importations under set-aside agreements for the second quarter of 1968 could be authorized for entry during the period February 15 to March 31 for refining and storage under bond at North of Hatteras locations.

The retail price for refined sugar in five-pound paper bags averaged 12.20 cents per pound during calendar year 1967 compared to 12.20 cents in December and 12.22 cents in January 1967.

On January 23 the wholesale price quotation for refined sugar in 100-pound paper bags delivered in the Northeast sales territory was increased .15 cent per pound effective January 29, bringing the quotation to 10.75 cents per pound. On February 19, however, several refiners reduced their quoted prices for 100-pound paper bags to 10.65 cents per pound in the Northeast and one refiner offered the basis pack at 10.40 cents per pound. Other refiners met the 10.40 price but confined that quotation to New York State, most of New Jersey, and Fairfield County Connecticut. During the first part of February, quoted prices were also increased .15 cent per pound in the Northwest Intermountain and the Pacific Coast regions bringing the price quotations for sugar in 100-pound paper bags in these regions to 10.15 cents and 10.40 cents per pound respectively. Similar price increases were announced in the Chicago-West and the Southwest regions but the pre-announcement prices were continued in both regions on a day-to-day basis through February 29.

As of February 23 the following were the quotations by regions for refined sugar sold in 100-pound paper bags:

	Cane	Beet
	Cents per pound in 100 lb. paper bags	
Northeast	10.40/10.65	
Southeast	10.50	
Gulf	10.35	
Eastern beet		9.85
Chicago-West	9.85	9.85
Direct shipment territory	9.75	9.75
Lower Pacific Coast	10.40	10.40
Northwest Intermountain	10.15	10.15

The domestic spot quotation for raw sugar duty paid, and delivered to New York was 7.45 cents per pound from January 29 through February 7. The quotation dropped to 7.40 cents on February 8; to 7.37 cents on February 9; to 7.36 cents on February 15; to 7.35 on February 20; and to 7.33 on February 23. During the first 16 trading days of February the spot quotation averaged 7.39 cents per pound compared to 7.21 cents during the same period last year.

In comparison with prior years, sugar sales in 1968 are off to a good start. Distribution of sugar by primary distributors for consumption in the United States as of February 17, 1968 totaled 1,206,000 short tons, raw value, compared with 1,037,000 tons distributed during the same period in 1967 and 1,113,000 tons distributed through this date 1966.

Regionally, refined sugar distribution during calendar year 1967 was less than in 1966 in three of the five regions: West down 2.6 percent, New England down 2.4 percent and South down 1.6 percent. Small increases occurred in the Mid-Atlantic region which was up 1.1 percent and in the North Central region which was up 0.9 percent. The State of California showed the sharpest decline of any of the individual states as compared with 1966, down 712,000 hundredweight, accounting for 90 percent of the decline in the western region and more than 80 percent of the year-to-year decline in the United States. Distribution of refined sugar in the United States declined 857,000 hundredweight in calendar year 1967 as compared with 1966 or 0.4 percent.

Distribution in Ohio for 1967 as compared with 1966 increased 498,000 hundredweight and accounted for more than 90 percent of the increase in the North Central region. New Jersey, with a year-to-year increase of 459,000 hundredweight was the only other state with an increase of more than 400,000 hundredweight.

Inventories of raw and refined cane sugar on February 3, 1968, according to preliminary reports, amounted to 913,000 tons. This was 165,000 tons less than the inventories as finally determined for year-end 1967 and 140,000 tons more than those held on January 31 last year. Beet processors' stocks of 1,601,000 tons were 172,000 tons above year-end 1967 and 160,000 tons below the end of January last year.

Production of raw sugar in Florida from the 1967-68 crop, as of February 16, totaled 490,000 tons according to preliminary reports. This compares with 481,000 tons produced through February 17, 1967. The 1967-68 crop, as of this reporting, is approximately 75 percent completed.

Hawaiian sugar production of the 1968 crop as of February 10, 1968, when 15 mills were operating, totaled 38,545 tons, 96 degree basis, compared with 47,869 tons as of February 11 last year.

Sugar production in Puerto Rico through February 18, totaled 103,677 tons, raw value, compared with 183,696 tons through February 19, last year. All but one of the mills scheduled for operating in 1968 had commenced operations. The yield of sugar per ton of cane averaged 9.352 percent for the year to date compared with 9.232 percent during the comparable period last year.

The World spot price for raw sugar on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange averaged 2.20 cents per pound in January 1968, compared with 1.35 cents during January 1967. On February 1 the price was 2.35 cents, declined to 2.10 cents by mid-February and further declined to 2.00 cents per pound on February 23. On February 23 the futures prices ranged from 2.08 cents for April 1968 to 2.76 cents for July 1969 delivery.

An International Sugar Agreement negotiating session will convene in Geneva on April 17.

Dr. Thomas Theis, Chief, Tobacco and Sugar Research Branch, ARS, USDA, addressed the members of the California Beet Growers Association at their 37th annual meeting in San Francisco on February 2, 1968. Dr. Theis recounted the Department's current activities in all phases of physical research on sugar crops. Dr. Theis who is presently out of the country attending the International Sugar meetings in Taiwan has agreed to prepare his notes for publication in an early issue of Sugar Reports.

A talk by Tom O. Murphy, Director,
Sugar Policy Staff, Agricultural Stabilization
and Conservation Service, United States
Department of Agriculture at the 37th Annual
Meeting of the California Beet Growers Association in
San Francisco, February 2, 1968

I am delighted to be here and am honored that your president, Mr. Rice and your executive manager Mr. Young have asked me to participate in the program. I always enjoy your annual meetings even on those occasions when I must talk. Yet, I feel somewhat as I did in 1964. Then, I had spoken just two months earlier in New York. This time it was in December at Cheyenne to the National Sugarbeet Growers Federation. My ideas when I finally grasp them are just not prolific enough to support two distinct talks about sugar in two months.

So if you will bear with me, what I say about the current sugar situation in the world and in the United States may be repetitious. But first, perhaps I can speak more directly to the situation here in California.

You have made extraordinary progress in the last two years in the important matter of improving the market returns to farmers from growing sugarbeets. You are all to be congratulated and especially Malcolm Young and Bob Hart, whom I know spent many, many days at the hard preparatory work needed to get those results. I know that others did too, but Malcolm and Bob after their study are real experts on the many intricate and at times, frustrating facets of marketing sugarbeets and refined beet sugar.

Because of these successful efforts, California farmers are again regarding sugarbeets as an attractive crop. It appears reasonable to think that your 1968 acreage will snap back strongly from the low level of last year. Indeed it may be that more than 275,000 acres will be planted to sugarbeets in California and that the crop will reach the level customary in the early sixties. Sugar inventories in California are low and a good crop is badly needed right about now.

Beet sugar inventories are much too small everywhere. None of the last three sugarbeet crops grown in this country has totaled as much as 2.9

million tons and last year the sugarbeet area did not service the portion of the national market reserved for it. At this moment, it appears that the 1968 crop will be much larger than any of the last three. Of course, this is good but it is already late. Customers acquired with considerable effort and expense in earlier years could not be adequately serviced with beet sugar last year, and cannot be in the early part of this year. Their business is lost. When beet sugar is again in adequate supply, the whole difficult process of acquiring new customers will have to be repeated.

One other matter should not be overlooked. When the Sugar Act was last extended in 1965 everyone thought: What a long term -- all the way through 1971. But here we are, in just two or three years the Congress will again be considering the extension and amendment of the Act. It is important to sugarbeet farmers and processors that the quota be filled in the remaining years of the Act. The desire to grow sugar crops for sale in the United States market is intense, notably in the mainland sugarcane area and in practically every sugar exporting country.

The record of the mainland sugarcane area is extraordinary. Despite an acreage cut of 12 percent first imposed in 1965, the surplus inventory is larger than ever. The 1968 crop is subject to a further acreage restriction of five percent but the effective inventory at the beginning of this year amounts to about one million tons. This is about one-quarter of a million tons larger than the Congress considers appropriate and about one-third of a million tons higher than the inventory just prior to the first acreage cut.

New varieties have been and are improving yields of sugar per acre especially in Florida and expanded daily capacity of some of the sugar mills has improved sugar recovery by reducing freeze damage risk and shortening the harvest, thus, getting more of the cane off during the period when sucrose is at its best. Given good weather, the 1968 crop could add to the surplus despite the further acreage cut.

I need hardly add that foreign countries will be seeking larger quotas in this most favorable of all sugar markets when the Congress next considers the extension of the Sugar Act.

Your association and the many members I know have always been willing to face up to problems. But some times are less troublesome than others for this disagreeable task. It is for this reason that I choose the present -- when you have recently accomplished so much in raising your

returns from sugarbeets -- to bring up one more matter which at present is only a cloud on the horizon.

Looking far down the road, not just for the next year or two, I have the impression -- and its only an impression -- that it will be extremely difficult to keep the price of sugarbeets geared to the prices that farmers must pay for machinery, fertilizer, borrowed money, land and water use and labor. Of course, no one knows what the distant future holds but the forces which have an upward thrust on the prices you pay for the things you buy appear to be strong, indeed.

On the other hand, you operate in an extremely competitive economy and sugar is not without its competition. On average, each American has a much sweeter tooth than his counterpart of 20 years ago. He eats less of the other carbohydrates but more of the sweet ones. The annual per capita consumption of nutritive sweeteners -- not to mention the chemical substitutes -- has risen from about 116 pounds of raw sugar equivalent in 1948 to 123.4 pounds in 1967. Yet the per capita consumption of sugar itself during this period has remained constant at about 104 pounds, raw value, or 97 pounds of refined sugar. The sugar market has expanded with growing population. But corn sirup and dextrose have enjoyed all of the business generated by the increased per capita consumption of nutritive sweeteners. Corn sirup is especially competitive and for almost two years has been subject to substantial price concessions. Technological developments on a continuing and frequent basis affect the conditions of competition between sucrose and corn sirups. Sometimes it is found that sucrose is better for a particular purpose than dextrose despite previous beliefs. More frequently, it is the other way around.

I have in mind one particular discovery which has been in the process of development for several years. Recently, the researchers announced that they had perfected an enzyme which converts dextrose to levulose. The significance is this: Dextrose, the sweetener in corn sirup, is not nearly so sweet as sucrose while levulose is much sweeter. Application of the enzyme to corn sirup, it would appear, could produce a sirup quite similar to high conversion liquid sugar. That sugar product contains dextrose and levulose in about equal shares with only a very small proportion of unconverted sucrose. I don't know what the economics of the process may be, but it would appear that corn sirup will become more freely substitutable for sucrose than in the past.

I also don't know what the long term prognosis for corn prices may be but the record of the past 20 years suggests that corn is a very serious competitor for the nutritive sweetener business.

Chemical sweeteners are quite another matter. Their use has expanded about in line with the expectations of four years ago. However, at that time, when they were first being heavily promoted in diet soft drinks many people including myself feared that the effect would be almost a one for one substitution for sugar. This has not occurred. About two years ago, the Department hazarded a guess that about one-third of the rapidly growing consumption of chemical sweeteners was at the expense of sugar and that two-thirds represented new business. Now, it would appear that not even one-third represents substitution for sugar. I have heard it said that one contributory factor is that people in the younger age groups are drinking less coffee. The extra sugar sweetened soft drinks consumed by them helps to offset the effect on sugar sales of the consumption of chemically sweetened soft drinks. Although the record is confused, the threat posed by synthetic sweeteners remains and could become less or more serious in the future depending upon research developments in nutrition and product application.

Recognizing the limitations on higher prices as a means of maintaining your net income from sugarbeets, I have been tempted to search for supporting approaches. I realize full well that you know much more about growing sugarbeets efficiently in California than I will ever know and that you have had an outstanding record in adopting new and better methods of production. But sometimes, the view from a distance can still be helpful. With that in mind, I hope you will forgive my brashness in suggesting that you rethink from time to time your program for cultivating the sugarbeet crop.

It occurs to me that the hours of labor used in the production of sugarbeets by many growers in your State have not been lowered to the same extent as in some other regions. It would appear that you may not have utilized the mechanical and chemical means of thinning and weed control as fully as have some others. There may be good sound reasons related to the soil or climate or some other condition in California, but I must confess that this thought has crossed my mind: Could it be that you are more accustomed to truck crops and labor intensive crops than farmers in other regions and that they in turn are more accustomed to field crops than you are. If so, they may be a little bolder in experimenting while you are more inclined to treat sugarbeets tenderly like, say, lettuce.

Some farmers have obtained remarkable results by using mechanical means of thinning and chemical means of weed control with very little hand labor. The processes are by no means perfected, but they have in many cases reduced total costs per acre to a much greater extent than they have lowered the tonnage of sugarbeets if, indeed, they have lowered tonnage at all. It is also possible that more labor is available in California at sugarbeet thinning time than in some other parts of the sugarbeet area, in which case farmers in those other areas really had no choice but to reduce their hand labor needs and in so doing obtained some cost advantage. In any event, it may be profitable to consider expanded use of the research data now available and also to use your influence toward directing a larger portion of research effort into those areas of inquiry.

If your recent progress in improving the gross returns from sugarbeets could be matched at least in part by stepping up your present rate of increasing output per unit of input, your net income from sugarbeets would benefit in the short run and you would be in a better position for meeting whatever the long term future may bring.

Now to get back briefly to the current situation: I have already said that barring a crop disaster, the mainland cane area will produce substantially more than its present quota. I think the sugarbeet area -- with a big assist from California -- will have a 1968 crop much larger than any since 1964 and that the critically tight inventory situation will be relieved somewhat. The March intentions to plant report will be our first hard information on this subject. Hawaii is expected to continue at the high rate of recent years. Puerto Rico, on the other hand, had a serious drought last year during the growing season and will have a deficit larger than the 415,000 ton one of 1967.

In the world, sugar production has remained at a high level in recent years exceeded only by the record crop of 72.5 million tons in 1964-65. However, consumption -- increasing annually at a rate close to four percent -- has been catching up. There has been no significant increase in sugar stocks in the last two years and during the present crop year of 1967-68, it is probable that consumption will exceed production which the Department has estimated, will amount to about 72 million short tons.

The cycle for sugarcane is something like six or seven years. We are now in the fourth year since that period of shortage during 1963 and 1964 and it's possible that for the next say, three years, we will be on the

other side of the cycle. Consumption may exceed production which would mean a gradual erosion of the surplus stocks which have overhung the market ever since the large 1964-65 crop. Whether the situation develops in this fashion depends on climatic and political events as well as economic forces. All one can really say is that it is unlikely world sugar prices during the next few years will be as low as they have been during the last few.

Meanwhile efforts are afoot to revive the International Sugar Agreement as a supply-management mechanism for the world market. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which came into existence at a world conference in Geneva in 1964 opened its second general session in New Delhi yesterday. A few days ago, its Secretary General, Dr. Raul Prebisch remarked that if the developed countries of the world would reserve 35 percent of their sugar markets for imports, the surplus could be coped with. He intends to discuss this issue at New Delhi and has said that if he gets acceptance of this principle he will feel justified in calling a Sugar Agreement Negotiating Conference to meet in the Spring.

The United States would be prepared to consider joining other countries in an effort to improve the conditions of international trade in sugar. This is in line with its long tradition of supporting the principle of international cooperation in sugar. The United States has been a member of all the International Sugar Agreements since 1937 and is presently a member of the International Sugar Council.

I would like to close by saying that you as sugarbeet growers in California have come through a difficult period and have successfully coped with conditions which at times must have been disheartening. Your present situation and prospects for the immediate future appear sound. I am confident you will overcome whatever problems you may be called upon to meet in the more distant future and that you will retain a strong sugarbeet enterprise with stable and secure returns as a balance wheel for your other more speculative crops.

Please accept my best wishes for a successful crop this year and a score of years to come.

Entry of Second Quarter Sugar Permitted During February and March:

The United States Department of Agriculture on Feb. 8, 1968 announced that raw sugar under set-aside agreements for importation during the second quarter of 1968 may be authorized for entry during the period from Feb. 15 to March 31 for refining and storage at north of Hatteras locations.

The total quantity of such over-quota sugar permitted to enter the United States under bond shall be charged to 1968 quotas within second quarter import limitations when released by the Secretary.

All such sugar must be imported under a USDA bond assuring that it will be stored as refined or raw sugar at the refinery at which it is received.

Supplies of raw sugar available both within the first quarter and second quarter are adequate. However, refiners north of Hatteras have had some difficulty in obtaining desired supplies for arrival in late Feb. and early March. Shipping for most of the sugar to be imported within the first quarter has already been arranged and is subject to little modification. On the other hand, shipping for much of the sugar for later arrival has not yet been arranged. This action would permit the utilization of vessels that may be available in several foreign countries to augment immediate supplies of raw sugar.

USDA Authorizes Additional Raw Sugar Imports During First Quarter of 1968:

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on Feb. 6, 1968 announced that it will authorize the importation of 69,692 short tons, raw value, of raw sugar during the first quarter of 1968 in addition to the recently authorized 100,000 tons. On January 19, the Department announced that the limitation on raw sugar imports during the first quarter was being increased by 100,000 tons. The limitation will be increased by an additional 69,692 tons to enable acceptance of all applications received prior to February 1 pursuant to the announcement of January 19.

Authorized importations for the first quarter will amount to 1,092,052 tons and for the second quarter to 1,177,640 tons -- a total of 2,269,692 tons for the first half.

This action is being taken to assure refiners located North of Hatteras of adequate supplies of raw sugar.

Applicants for quota set asides will be notified of acceptance.

The table on page 13 shows applications which will be approved, those approved earlier and the total for the first quarter of 1968.

Country	Allocations for first quarter importation of raw sugar		
	Additional to be approved 1/	Previously approved	Total
	Short tons, raw value		
Philippines	0	243,480	243,480
Mexico	27,295	135,443	162,738
Dominican Republic	35,947	123,360	159,307
Brazil	51,000	112,874	163,874
Peru	20,600	81,561	102,161
British West Indies	5,500	35,727	41,227
Ecuador	0	15,149	15,149
French West Indies	430	13,104	13,534
Argentina	0	13,353	13,353
Costa Rica	8,160	13,802	21,962
Nicaragua	4,120	11,018	15,138
Colombia	543	9,538	10,081
Guatemala	4,301	28,181	32,482
Panama	936	6,848	7,784
El Salvador	5,150	8,767	13,917
Haiti	0	8,504	8,504
Venezuela	0	5,374	5,374
British Honduras	1,300	2,964	4,264
Bolivia	0	118	118
Honduras	0	4,865	4,865
Australia	0	4,986	4,986
Republic of China	0	3,216	3,216
India	0	0	0
South Africa	4,410	37,397	41,807
Fiji Islands	0	1,037	1,037
Thailand	0	0	0
Mauritius	0	1,160	1,160
Malagasy Republic	0	0	0
Swaziland	0	534	534
Total	169,692	922,360	1,092,052

1/ Same as quantity covered by applications received on or before January 31, 1968

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

Date announced	Nature of action
January 29, 1968	Extends the planting date for 1967 crop sugarbeets in specified counties in the State of California. (See February 2, 1968 Federal Register).
January 30, 1968	Announced that proportionate shares (acreage allotments) will not be in effect in Puerto Rico for the 1968-69 crop of sugarcane. (See February 6, 1968 Federal Register).
February 19, 1968	Announced that a public hearing to determine the method of allotting the full 1968 sugar quota for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area (S.R. 814) will be held on March 13, 1968, beginning at 10 a.m. (EST) at the Columbus Hotel, Miami, Fla. Allotment of the quota is necessary to provide each processor of mainland sugarcane an equitable opportunity to market sugar within the 1968 quotas. Preliminary allotments of a portion of the 1968 quota are currently in effect pending establishment of allotments for the full calendar year 1968. (See February 24, 1968 Federal Register).
February 21, 1968	Announced an amendment of the regulation (S.R. 817) limiting the annual importations of sugar and butterfat and/or flour mixtures as proposed in Press Release (USDA 3887-67) of December 11, 1967. This amendment differs principally from that in effect for 1967 in that the import limits do not apply to sugar-containing products or mixtures containing over 5.5 percent by weight of butterfat which are controlled under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. (See February 28, 1968 Federal Register).

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUE

HIGHLIGHTS

1. January 1968 sugar deliveries for continental U. S. consumption 776,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary) down about 51,000 tons from December 1967 and up 118,000 tons from January 1967. January-December 1967 deliveries 10,245,000 short tons, raw value, down 54,000 tons from January-December 1966. Final data for December 1967 deliveries 827,000 short tons, raw value - previously published preliminary as 832,000 tons.

2. Primary distributors' stocks February 3, 1968 were 2,832,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), the same as a year ago, but down 38,000 tons from December 31, 1967. During January refiners' stocks decreased 165,000 tons, mainland cane processors' stocks decreased 29,000 tons, and importers of direct consumption sugar stocks decreased 16,000 tons, while beet processors' stocks increased 172,000 tons.

3. Charges to quotas January 1 to January 31, 1968 were 2,658,373 short tons, raw value, leaving a balance of 7,741,627 tons to be supplied within the 10,400,000 ton total.

4. Regionally, January-December deliveries, 1967 as compared to 1966, were down to 3 of the 5 regions: Decreases -- West 2.6 percent, New England 2.4 percent, and South 1.6 percent: Increases -- Mid-Atlantic up 1.1 percent and North Central up 0.9 percent.

Table 1.- Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, January-December 1967

(Short tons, raw value)

Item	Beet processors	Importers	Mainland cane processors 1/	Refiners: Raw	Refiners: Refined	Net total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			SUPPLY			
1. Inventory Jan. 1, 1967						
a. 1966 quota	0	12,478	0	375,521 2/	175,942 2/	563,941
b. 1967 quota and other	1,522,636	5,163	258,121	193,811	54,262	2,033,993
Sub-total	1,522,636	17,641	258,121	569,332	230,204	2,597,934
2. Production and movement						
a. Received as direct-consumption sugar	0	323,088	0	0	541	323,629
b. Produced from beets or cane	2,730,921	0	1,228,783	100,122	49,559)	3,012,424 3/
Less deliveries to refiners	0	0	1,096,961	0	0)	
c. Receipts of raws by refiners	0	0	0	7,532,913 4/	0)	163,607 5/
Less raws melted	0	0	0	7,369,306	0)	
d. Refined from raws melted	0	0	0	0	7,303,683	7,303,683
e. Adjustments	-991	-10	-3,881	-4,971	-5,316	-15,169
f. Sub-total	2,729,930	323,078	127,941	258,758	7,348,467	10,788,174
3. Net total supply	4,252,566	340,719	386,062	828,090	7,578,671	13,386,108
			DISPOSITION			
4. Distribution for						
a. Quota purposes	2,823,716	180,802	57,274	16,623	7,166,940	10,245,355
b. Export	0	281	0	0	71,556	71,837
c. Livestock feed & alcohol	174	124,686	0	0	74,015	198,875
d. Sub-total	2,823,890	305,769	57,274	16,623	7,312,511	10,516,067
5. Inventory Dec. 31, 1967						
a. 1967 quota	0	19,690	0	444,224 6/	164,620 6/	628,534
b. 1968 quota and other	1,428,676	15,260	328,788	367,243	101,540	2,241,507
Sub-total	1,428,676	34,950	328,788	811,467	266,160	2,870,041
6. Total distribution and inventory	4,252,566	340,719	386,062	828,090	7,578,671	13,386,108

1/ Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiners are included with refiners.

2/ Includes Mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 127,723; Refined, 6,671; Total, 134,394.

3/ Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners.

4/ Includes 1,096,961 tons received from mainland cane processors.

5/ Receipts of raw sugar by refiners less melt.

6/ Refiners inventories include mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 233,543; Refined, 33,450; Total, 266,993. Importers inventory includes 15,252 tons for quota exempt purposes.

Table 2.- Distribution of sugar by primary distributors, January-December 1967 and 1966

Item	1967	1966	Change 1966 to 1967
		Short tons, raw value	
Continental United States			
Refiners' raw	16,623	15,486	+1,137
Refiners' refined	7,312,511	7,145,199	+167,312
Sub-total	7,329,134	7,160,685	+168,449
Beet processors' refined	2,823,890	3,024,208	-200,318
Importers' direct consumption	305,769	199,463	+106,306
Mainland sugarcane processors'	57,274	59,226	-1,952
Total	10,516,067	10,443,582	+72,485
For: Export	71,837	65,351	+6,486
Livestock feed	198,875	78,887	+119,988
Continental consumption 1/	10,245,355	10,299,344	-53,989
Puerto Rico	125,000 2/	124,756	+244
Hawaii	47,281	43,364	+3,917

1/ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad. 2/ Estimated

Table 3.- Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, December 31, 1967 and 1966

Item	1967	1966	Change 1966 to 1967
		Short tons, raw value	
Refiners' raw	811,467	569,332	+242,135
Refiners' refined	266,160	230,204	+35,956
Sub-total 1/	1,077,627	799,536	+278,091
Beet processors' refined	1,428,676	1,522,636	-93,960
Importers' direct consumption	34,950	17,641	+17,309
Mainland sugarcane processors'	328,788	258,121	+70,667
Total	2,870,041	2,597,934	+272,107

1/ Included mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: 1967 - Raws, 233,543; Refined, 33,450; Total, 266,993; 1966 - Raws, 127,723; Refined, 6,671; Total, 134,394.

Table 4.- Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, January 1968 and 1967

Item	January 1968 1/	January 1967
	Short tons, raw value	
Refiners	572,107	509,023
Beet processors' refined	179,890	148,572
Importers' direct consumption	14,063	7,876
Mainland sugarcane processors'	10,000 2/	8,628
Total	776,060	674,099
For: Export	n.a.	8,782
Livestock feed	n.a.	7,218
Continental consumption 3/	776,060	658,099

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes deliveries for U.S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 5.- Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, February 3, 1968 and January 31, 1967

Item	1968 1/	1967	Change 1967 to 1968
		Short tons, raw value	
Refiners' raw	620,397	515,192	+105,205
Refiners' refined	292,263	257,640	+34,623
Sub-total	912,660	772,832	+139,828
Beet processors' refined	1,600,634	1,760,774	-160,140
Importers direct consumption	19,182	21,486	-2,304
Mainland sugarcane processors'	300,000 2/	277,123	+22,877
Total	2,832,476	2,832,215	+261

1/ Preliminary

2/ Estimated

Table 6.- Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges January-December 1967 and 1966

Item	1967	1966	Change 1966 to 1967
	Short tons, raw value		
Production			
Mainland cane	1,372,687	1,213,118	+159,569
Domestic beet	2,729,930	2,832,072	-102,142
Total	4,102,617	4,045,190	+57,427
Quota charges			
Mainland cane:			
Louisiana sugarcane processors			
For further processing	422,042	426,520	-4,478
For direct consumption	11,054	13,657	-2,603
Louisiana processor-refiners	113,178	111,323	+1,855
Florida	622,976	548,429	+74,547
Sub-total	1,169,250	1,099,929	+69,321
Beet processors	2,823,716	3,024,142	-200,426
Total	3,992,966	4,124,071	-131,105

Table 7.- Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply[1/] January-December 1967 and 1966

Source of supply	Raw sugar		Direct consumption sugar		Total	
	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966
	Short tons, raw value					
OFFSHORE						
Foreign						
Argentina	65,759	58,641			65,759	58,641
Australia	195,460	184,150			195,460	184,150
Belgium			2,959		2,959	
Brazil	593,220	546,548	76,519		669,739	546,548
British Honduras	14,038	12,761			14,038	12,761
Bolivia	6,220	4,681			6,220	4,681
British West Indies	185,936	177,698			185,936	177,698
Canada			6	4	6	4
China, Republic of	80,052	77,720			80,052	77,720
Colombia	90,586	103,077	23,694	8	114,280	103,085
Costa Rica	63,190	71,387			63,190	71,387
Czechoslovakia			1,186		1,186	
Denmark			10	10	10	10
Dominican Republic	670,914	607,725	3,473		674,387	607,725
Ecuador	75,888	69,411			75,888	69,411
El Salvador	36,923	46,414			36,923	46,414
Fiji Islands	42,849	39,586			42,849	39,586
France			10		10	
French West Indies	58,193	57,582			58,193	57,582
Guatemala	62,455	59,699			62,455	59,699
Haiti	28,530	26,363		52	28,530	26,415
Honduras	10,949				10,949	
Hong Kong				10		10
India	75,817	73,086		1	75,817	73,087
Ireland			5,361	5,361	5,361	5,361
Japan				10		10
Malagasy Republic	8,395	8,780			8,395	8,780
Mauritius	18,626	16,718			18,626	16,718
Mexico	531,311	504,679	12,183	10	543,494	504,689
Netherlands			10	10	10	10
Nicaragua	52,242	19,457			52,242	19,457
Panama	29,248	10,999	3,820	1,901	33,068	12,900
Paraguay			10	10	10	10
Peru	408,505	394,896	281	245	408,786	395,141
Poland			6,472	5,803	6,472	5,803
Philippines	1,103,977	1,174,885	18,235	14,782	1,122,212	1,189,667
South Africa	81,347	60,577	4,222	4,766	85,569	65,343
Swaziland	7,170	6,990			7,170	6,990
Sweden			10	9	10	9
Thailand	16,347	17,945			16,347	17,945
United Kingdom			10	4,381	10	4,381
Venezuela	25,852	24,808	4,121		29,973	24,808
Total	4,639,999	4,457,263	162,592	37,373	4,802,591	4,494,636
Domestic						
Hawaii	1,248,993	1,201,731	541[2/]	267[2/]	1,249,534	1,201,998
Puerto Rico	544,965	556,939	160,496	154,719	705,461	711,658
Virgin Islands	0	5,405	0	0	0	5,405
Sub-total	1,793,958	1,764,075	161,037	154,986	1,954,995	1,919,061
Total all offshore	6,433,957	6,221,338	323,629	192,359	6,757,586	6,413,697
Mainland cane area	1,197,083	1,030,294	49,559[3/]	38,179[3/]	1,246,642	1,068,473
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	1,995	2,424	0	0	1,995	2,424
Grand total	7,633,035	7,254,056	373,188	230,538	8,006,223	7,484,594

1/ Includes sugar as detailed in Table 8.
2/ Refined sugar received by refiners.
3/ Refined sugar produced direct from cane by processor - refiner.

Table 8.-- Offshore receipts of quota-exempt and over-quota sugar included in Table 7.

Purpose	Refiners 1967	Refiners 1966	Importers 1967	Importers 1966	Total 1967	Total 1966
	Short tons, raw value					
For export						
Brazil	26,880	56,125			26,880	56,125
Colombia	2,404	8,791			2,404	8,791
Dominican Republic	6,889	466			6,889	466
Haiti				52		52
Hawaii	1,012	1,297			1,012	1,297
Mexico	52	11,434			52	11,434
Peru	471	4,772	281	129	752	4,901
Puerto Rico	375	334			375	334
South Africa	12,152	2,797			12,152	2,797
Total	50,235	86,016	281	181	50,516	86,197
For livestock feed						
Belgium			1,070		1,070	
Brazil	10,309	11,821	10,141		20,450	11,821
Canada			6	4	6	4
Colombia	2,552	1,331	118		2,670	1,331
Czechoslovakia			1,175		1,175	
Dominican Republic	2,312	107			2,312	107
Peru		9,303		117		9,420
Poland			6,483	5,803	6,483	5,803
South Africa	5,535	2,047	1,236	4,751	6,771	6,798
Venezuela			4,119		4,119	
United Kingdom				2,231		2,231
Total	20,708	24,609	24,348	12,906	45,056	37,515
For alcohol						
Brazil	25,959		66,377		92,336	
Colombia	33,976	28,600	23,567		57,543	28,600
Dominican Republic	22,214		3,473		25,687	
Mexico			12,172		12,172	
Total	82,149	28,600	105,589		187,738	28,600
Held pending availability of quota						
Argentina	2,698				2,698	
Australia	4,986	61			4,986	61
Bolivia	118				118	
Brazil	17,424				17,424	
British Honduras	660				660	
British West Indies	3,109	812			3,109	812
China	3,216	2,562			3,216	2,562
Colombia		2,059				2,059
Costa Rica	2,823				2,823	
Dominican Republic	26,379	5,000			26,379	5,000
Ecuador	2,547	1,236			2,547	1,236
El Salvador	1,832	2,210			1,832	2,210
Fiji Islands	1,037				1,037	
French West Indies	2,340	1,938			2,340	1,938
Guatemala	11,593				11,593	
Haiti	51				51	
Hawaii	186	4,216			186	4,216
Honduras	4,865				4,865	
Mauritius	1,160				1,160	
Mexico	185	4,347			185	4,347
Nicaragua		457				457
Peru		651				651
South Africa	8,730	1,153			8,730	1,153
Swaziland	534	245			534	245
Thailand		732				732
Venezuela	997	911			997	911
Total	97,470	28,590			97,470	28,590
In Customs custody						
Belgium			1,879		1,879	
Colombia		11,701				11,701
Hong Kong			8	17	8	17
Mexico	11,311				11,311	
United Kingdom				2,140		2,140
Total	11,311	11,701	1,887	2,157	13,198	13,858
GRAND TOTAL	261,873	179,516	132,105	15,244	393,978	194,760

Table 9.- Status of 1968 quotas and charges as of January 31, 1968

Source of supply	Quotas and prorations	Charges to quotas 1/			Balances 2/
		Set-aside	By SU-3	Total 2/3/	
	Short tons, raw value				
Domestic beet sugar	3,025,000			180,000	2,845,000
Mainland cane sugar	1,100,000			350,000	750,000
Hawaii	1,200,000			16,886	1,183,114
Puerto Rico	1,140,000			6,871	1,133,129
Virgin Islands	15,000				15,000
Total domestic areas	6,480,000			553,757	5,926,243
Republic of the Philippines	1,126,020	553,849 4/	34,663	588,512	537,508
Argentina	53,273	27,849	2,698	30,547	22,726
Australia	187,945		4,986	4,986	182,959
Bolivia	5,156		118	118	5,038
Brazil	433,061	163,428	59,030	222,458	210,603
British Honduras	11,520	5,237	660	5,897	5,623
British West Indies	158,132	73,152	9,380	82,532	75,600
China, Republic of	78,310	48,149	3,216	51,365	26,945
Colombia	45,827	14,066	9,538	23,604	22,223
Costa Rica	50,981	16,746	12,362	29,108	21,873
Dominican Republic	433,061	205,297	73,943	279,240	153,821
Ecuador	63,011	17,446	14,775	32,221	30,790
El Salvador	31,506	10,944	5,870	16,814	14,692
Fiji Islands	41,243		1,037	1,037	40,206
French West Indies	49,744	28,617	13,104	41,721	8,023
Guatemala	42,963	20,840	17,822	38,662	4,301
Haiti	24,059	8,453	51	8,504	15,555
Honduras	5,156		4,865	4,865	291
India	75,178	50,297		50,297	24,881
Ireland	5,351		2,971	2,971	2,380
Malagasy Republic	8,875			0	8,875
Mauritius	17,229		1,160	1,160	16,069
Mexico	442,799	255,175	61,479	316,654	126,145
Nicaragua	50,981	26,502		26,502	24,479
Panama	32,079	14,224	2,769	16,993	15,086
Peru	345,417	163,388	15,424	178,812	166,605
South Africa	55,339	5,689	31,666	37,355	17,984
Swaziland	6,787		534	534	6,253
Thailand	17,229			0	17,229
Venezuela	21,768	5,710	5,437	11,147	10,621
Total foreign	3,920,000	1,715,058	389,558	2,104,616	1,815,384
Grand total	10,400,000			2,658,373	7,741,627

1/ Domestic beet and Mainland cane sugar marketings partly estimated; all other sugar entered or authorized for entry.
2/ Direct-consumption charges and balances; Hawaii, 0 and 35,568; Panama, 449 and 3,368; Philippines, 1,209 and 58,711; Puerto Rico, 6,871 and 149,129; Ireland, 2,971 and 2,380.
3/ Includes raw sugar for direct consumption: Hawaii, 0; Puerto Rico, 0.
4/ Represents quantity reserved for importation during the first half.

Table 10.- Quota-exempt sugar 1/ entered under Sections 211(a) and 212(4) as of January 31, 1968

Country	Reexport	Feed	For refining under bond	Total
	Short tons, raw value			
Belgium		535		535
Colombia	1,710	5,940	543	8,193
Dominican Republic	1,154			1,154
French West Indies			430	430
South Africa	1,176			1,176
Total	4,040	6,475	973	11,488

1/ In addition: (a) Under provisions of Sec. 212, 19 tons were entered as liquid sugar im small containers; 52 tons as the first ten tons;
(b) Raw sugar was brought in for refining and return to: Hawaii - 0 tons; Puerto Rico - 0 tons;
(c) Tons of sugar in Customs custody for subsequent entry: Belgium, 1,344; Mexico, 11,365; United Kingdom, 535.

Table 11. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, December 1967

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct-consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
	Hundredweights 1/				
New England					
Connecticut	116,483		3,803		120,286
Maine	46,149				46,149
Massachusetts	401,997	2,185	8,340		412,522
New Hampshire	30,422				30,422
Rhode Island	39,342		300		39,642
Vermont	19,204				19,204
Sub-total	653,597	2,185	12,443		668,225
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	680,736	3,482	75,741		759,959
New York	1,342,364	50,554	70,152		1,463,070
Pennsylvania	1,031,266	10,243	56,834		1,098,343
Sub-total	3,054,366	64,279	202,727		3,321,372
North Central					
Illinois	781,747	1,238,874	800	11,871	2,033,292
Indiana	305,113	145,326			450,439
Iowa	50,198	142,164			192,362
Kansas	40,495	83,837			124,332
Michigan	269,323	260,754			530,077
Minnesota	40,889	224,655		1,400	266,944
Missouri	222,982	154,157		11,134	388,273
Nebraska	14,138	118,030			132,168
North Dakota	19	31,267			31,286
Ohio	629,007	155,145			784,152
South Dakota	2,263	34,897			37,160
Wisconsin	112,938	257,209			370,147
Sub-total	2,469,112	2,846,315	800	24,405	5,340,632
Southern					
Alabama	172,106			2,000	174,106
Arkansas	76,807	12,450			89,257
Delaware	177,168		400		177,568
District of Columbia	32,558		1,700		34,258
Florida	268,209		2,430	161,035	431,674
Georgia	447,082			3,390	450,472
Kentucky	167,703	1,000			168,703
Louisiana	246,323			4,914	251,237
Maryland	320,076		19,950		340,026
Mississippi	112,585				112,585
North Carolina	300,371	645	3,110	400	304,526
Oklahoma	86,299	40,071			126,370
South Carolina	133,237				133,237
Tennessee	264,977			350	265,327
Texas	505,348	161,732		6,613	673,693
Virginia	225,022		11,862		236,884
West Virginia	55,414	2,143	420		57,977
Sub-total	3,591,285	218,041	39,872	178,702	4,027,900
Western					
Alaska	838	2,726			3,564
Arizona	34,295	23,725			58,020
California	825,546	745,065	16,800		1,587,411
Colorado	23,574	110,548			134,122
Idaho	3,351	21,102			24,453
Montana	5,637	26,136			31,773
Nevada	6,671	2,272			8,943
New Mexico	4,699	18,005			22,704
Oregon	40,984	85,437			126,421
Utah	9,602	46,344			55,946
Washington	54,998	146,039	11,200		212,237
Wyoming	207	7,508			7,715
Sub-total	1,010,402	1,234,907	28,000		2,273,309
Grand total	10,778,762	4,365,727	283,842	203,107	15,631,438

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 12. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, January-December 1967

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct-consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
	Hundredweights 1/				
New England					
Connecticut	1,281,012	200	46,278	1,000	1,328,490
Maine	554,986	4,662	9,200		568,848
Massachusetts	4,835,921	35,696	177,827	3,000	5,052,444
New Hampshire	368,079		5		368,084
Rhode Island	434,437	3,325	9,942		447,704
Vermont	222,002				222,002
Sub-total	7,696,437	43,883	243,252	4,000	7,987,572
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	8,779,113	11,689	893,048	1,400	9,685,250
New York	15,129,880	453,407	892,630	10,275	16,486,192
Pennsylvania	12,289,540	206,312	586,759		13,082,611
Sub-total	36,198,533	671,408	2,372,437	11,675	39,254,053
North Central					
Illinois	9,395,814	12,970,703	2,800	72,541	22,441,858
Indiana	4,278,720	1,164,670	1,600		5,444,990
Iowa	789,604	1,618,845			2,408,449
Kansas	480,418	1,020,592		2,800	1,503,810
Michigan	3,352,477	3,568,647			6,921,124
Minnesota	446,268	2,246,252		6,400	2,698,920
Missouri	3,211,233	1,683,945		27,457	4,922,635
Nebraska	246,428	1,359,853		4,500	1,610,781
North Dakota	2,167	331,218			333,385
Ohio	8,011,433	1,887,182	1,601		9,900,216
South Dakota	23,685	369,585			393,270
Wisconsin	1,297,658	2,722,917			4,020,575
Sub-total	31,535,905	30,944,409	6,001	113,698	62,600,013
Southern					
Alabama	2,658,922			9,170	2,668,092
Arkansas	1,153,121	86,168		8	1,239,297
Delaware	1,835,808		16,749		1,852,557
District of Columbia	370,915		25,900		396,815
Florida	3,403,335		48,898	853,937	4,306,170
Georgia	6,027,051			18,857	6,045,908
Kentucky	2,279,565	40,400			2,319,965
Louisiana	3,874,432			46,540	3,920,972
Maryland	4,245,738	2,400	246,990		4,495,128
Mississippi	1,500,022			2,622	1,502,644
North Carolina	4,042,597	970	25,524	2,000	4,071,091
Oklahoma	1,189,436	424,524			1,613,960
South Carolina	1,669,302		400		1,669,702
Tennessee	3,814,810			1,650	3,816,460
Texas	7,150,515	2,001,192		10,327	9,162,034
Virginia	2,914,132	2,400	110,369		3,026,901
West Virginia	824,153	21,939	7,155		853,247
Sub-total	48,953,854	2,579,993	481,985	945,111	52,960,943
Western					
Alaska	19,748	27,498			47,246
Arizona	359,866	357,372			717,238
California	8,707,285	11,773,576	217,840	1,000	20,699,701
Colorado	177,076	1,272,686			1,449,762
Idaho	50,107	322,860			372,967
Montana	52,241	297,731			349,972
Nevada	80,273	47,132			127,405
New Mexico	58,253	192,835			251,088
Oregon	605,034	1,567,984			2,173,018
Utah	96,208	670,013		200	766,421
Washington	715,432	1,953,368	56,000		2,724,800
Wyoming	6,358	74,605			80,963
Sub-total	10,927,881	18,557,660	273,840	1,200	29,760,581
Grand total	135,312,610	52,797,353	3,377,515	1,075,684	192,563,162

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 13 - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by states, January-December 1967

State and Region	Cane sugar refiners 1967	Cane sugar refiners 1966	Beet processors 1967	Beet processors 1966	Total all Primary Distributors[1] 1967	Total all Primary Distributors[1] 1966
	Thousands of hundredweights 2/					
New England						
Connecticut	1,281	1,308	*	1	1,329	1,328
Maine	555	563	5		569	571
Massachusetts	4,836	4,925	36	23	5,052	5,170
New Hampshire	368	365			368	365
Rhode Island	434	471	3	3	448	490
Vermont	222	260			222	261
Sub-total	7,696	7,892	44	27	7,988	8,185
Mid-Atlantic						
New Jersey	8,779	8,424	12	19	9,685	9,226
New York	15,130	14,959	453	388	16,486	16,334
Pennsylvania	12,290	12,380	206	317	13,083	13,257
Sub-total	36,199	35,763	671	724	39,254	38,817
North Central						
Illinois	9,396	8,683	12,971	13,423	22,442	22,184
Indiana	4,279	3,768	1,165	1,808	5,445	5,580
Iowa	789	693	1,619	1,654	2,408	2,347
Kansas	480	469	1,021	961	1,504	1,433
Michigan	3,352	3,323	3,569	3,570	6,921	6,893
Minnesota	446	502	2,246	2,332	2,699	2,841
Missouri	3,211	2,813	1,684	2,079	4,923	4,923
Nebraska	247	239	1,360	1,389	1,611	1,632
North Dakota	2	2	331	341	333	343
Ohio	8,012	7,507	1,887	1,893	9,900	9,402
South Dakota	24	23	369	402	393	425
Wisconsin	1,298	1,279	2,723	2,781	4,021	4,060
Sub-total	31,536	29,301	30,945	32,633	62,600	62,063
Southern						
Alabama	2,659	2,714			2,668	2,717
Arkansas	1,153	1,114	86	122	1,239	1,236
Delaware	1,836	1,968		1	1,853	1,972
District of Columbia	371	324			397	349
Florida	3,403	3,262			4,306	4,116
Georgia	6,027	6,231			6,046	6,257
Kentucky	2,280	2,212	40	58	2,320	2,270
Louisiana	3,874	4,119			3,921	4,158
Maryland	4,246	4,446	2	2	4,495	4,726
Mississippi	1,500	1,469			1,503	1,473
North Carolina	4,043	4,150	1	*	4,071	4,187
Oklahoma	1,189	1,138	425	413	1,614	1,551
South Carolina	1,669	1,797	'	1	1,670	1,798
Tennessee	3,815	3,793			3,816	3,794
Texas	7,151	7,225	2,001	2,095	9,162	9,381
Virginia	2,914	2,896	2	*	3,027	3,010
West Virginia	824	787	22	23	853	811
Sub-total	48,954	49,645	2,579	2,715	52,961	53,806
Western						
Alaska	20	34	27	28	47	62
Arizona	360	399	357	319	717	718
California	8,707	7,633	11,774	13,654	20,700	21,412
Colorado	177	101	1,273	1,319	1,450	1,420
Idaho	50	55	323	330	373	385
Montana	52	35	298	332	350	367
Nevada	80	70	47	51	127	121
New Mexico	58	89	193	193	251	282
Oregon	605	628	1,568	1,538	2,173	2,181
Utah	96	115	670	696	766	811
Washington	716	724	1,953	1,904	2,725	2,707
Wyoming	6	4	75	79	81	83
Sub-total	10,927	9,887	18,558	20,443	29,760	30,549
Grand total	135,312	132,488	52,797	56,542	192,563	193,420

1/ Includes deliveries by importers of direct-consumption sugar and mainland cane sugar mills.
2/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.
* Less than 500 cwt.

Table 14.- Sugar prices

Year and month	Raw cane sugar-spot price: Domestic sugar at N.Y. duty paid 1/	Raw cane sugar-spot price: "World" sugar 2/	Quota premium and discount	Refined beet sugar - quoted wholesale (gross) 4/: Eastern	Refined beet sugar - quoted wholesale (gross) 4/: Chicago-West	Refined beet sugar - quoted wholesale (gross) 4/: Pacific Coast
	Cents per pound					
1963-67 Monthly average	7.22	4.07	+2.21	9.65	9.60	9.89
1966 Monthly average	6.99	1.86	+4.18	9.44	9.44	9.55
1967 Monthly average	7.28	1.99	+4.33	9.70	9.70	10.11
1967						
February	7.21	1.71	+4.54	9.65	9.65	9.95
March	7.18	1.61	+4.61	9.65	9.65	9.95
April	7.22	2.10	+4.16	9.65	9.65	9.95
May	7.25	2.59	+3.70	9.65	9.65	9.95
June	7.32	2.52	+3.84	9.65	9.65	10.09
July	7.30	1.90	+4.44	9.75	9.75	10.25
August	7.33	1.68	+4.69	9.75	9.75	10.25
September	7.34	1.80	+4.58	9.75	9.75	10.25
October	7.37	2.15	+4.26	9.75	9.75	10.25
November	7.38	2.32	+4.10	9.75	9.75	10.25
December	7.30	2.17	+4.17	9.75	9.75	10.25
1968						
January	7.41	2.20	+4.23	9.85	9.85	10.25
Last 12-month average	7.30	2.06	+4.28	9.72	9.72	10.14

Year and month	Refined cane sugar - quoted wholesale (gross) 4/: North East	South East	Gulf	Chicago-West	Pacific Coast	Retail U.S. average
	Cents per pound					
1963-67 Monthly average	10.76	10.22	10.13	9.86	9.89	12.48
1966 Monthly average	10.36	9.89	9.87	9.64	9.55	12.04
1967 Monthly average	10.62	10.32	10.24	9.82	10.11	12.19
1967						
February	10.60	10.20	10.20	9.85	9.95	12.24
March	10.60	10.20	10.20	9.85	9.95	12.24
April	10.60	10.20	10.20	9.85	9.95	12.24
May	10.60	10.20	10.20	9.85	9.95	12.18
June	10.60	10.25	10.20	9.85	10.09	12.22
July	10.60	10.35	10.20	9.95	10.25	12.14
August	10.60	10.35	10.20	9.83	10.25	12.12
September	10.60	10.35	10.20	9.75	10.25	12.16
October	10.75	10.50	10.35	9.75	10.25	12.16
November	10.66	10.50	10.35	9.75	10.25	12.20
December	10.60	10.50	10.35	9.75	10.25	12.20
1968						
January	10.62	10.50	10.35	9.85	10.25	
Last 12-month average	10.62	10.34	10.25	9.82	10.14	

1/ Spot prices are for bulk sugar under Contract No. 10 which, beginning November 21, 1966, replaces Contract No. 7. The terms of these contracts are duty paid or duty free, full duty rate .625 cent per pound.

2/ Spot prices are those under No. 8 Contract which is for bagged sugar f.o.b. and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil).

3/ The No. 10 "Domestic Bulk" Contract has been adjusted by deducting duty (.625¢), computed freight from the Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil), insurance and unloading charges and adding the bag allowance (currently .055¢) before calculating the differential from No. 8 "World" Contract spot prices.

4/ These are basis prices in 100-pound paper bags, NOT delivered prices. To obtain delivered prices add "Freight Prepays" and deduct discounts and allowances. For illustration see Sugar Reports 81 January 1959, pages 5 to 9.

Table 15.- Wholesale prices of sugar, corn sirup and dextrose

Period	Refined sugar wholesale North-east 1/	Dextrose New York 2/		Corn sirup New York 3/		Dextrose relative to refined sugar		Corn sirup relative to refined sugar	
		Quoted	Dry 4/ basis	Quoted	Dry 4/ basis	Quoted	Dry basis	Quoted	Dry basis
		Cents per pound				Percent			
1952	8.62	7.29	7.92	7.37	9.18	85	92	85	106
1953	8.72	7.35	7.99	7.32	9.12	84	92	84	105
1954	8.72	7.32	7.96	7.32	9.12	84	91	84	105
1955	8.59	7.22	7.85	7.25	9.03	84	91	84	105
1956	8.77	7.28	7.91	7.15	8.90	83	90	82	101
Average 1952-56	8.68	7.29	7.93	7.28	9.07	84	91	84	104
1957	9.15	7.65	8.32	7.36	9.17	84	91	80	100
1958	9.27	7.66	8.33	7.37	9.18	83	90	80	99
1959	9.33	7.48	8.13	7.31	9.10	80	87	78	98
1960	9.43	7.48	8.13	7.32	9.12	79	86	78	97
1961	9.40	7.45	8.10	7.23	9.00	79	86	77	96
Average 1957-61	9.32	7.54	8.20	7.32	9.11	81	88	79	98
1962	9.60	7.40	8.04	7.01	8.73	77	84	73	91
1963	11.94	8.37	9.10	7.38	9.19	70	76	62	77
1964	10.68	8.14	8.85	6.71	8.36	76	83	63	78
1965	10.22	8.00	8.70	6.64	8.27	78	85	65	81
1966	10.36	8.16	8.87	6.70	8.34	79	86	65	81
Average 1962-66	10.56	8.01	8.71	6.89	8.58	76	82	65	81
1967	10.62	8.37	9.10	6.75	8.40	79	86	64	79
1967									
February	10.60	8.37	9.10	6.95	8.66	79	86	66	82
March	10.60	8.37	9.10	6.70	8.34	79	86	63	79
April	10.60	8.37	9.10	6.70	8.34	79	86	63	79
May	10.60	8.37	9.10	6.70	8.34	79	86	63	79
June	10.60	8.37	9.10	6.70	8.34	79	86	63	79
July	10.60	8.37	9.10	6.70	8.34	79	86	63	79
August	10.60	8.37	9.10	6.70	8.34	79	86	63	79
September	10.60	8.37	9.10	6.70	8.34	79	86	63	79
October	10.75	8.37	9.10	6.70	8.34	78	85	62	78
November	10.66	8.37	9.10	6.70	8.34	79	85	63	78
December	10.60	8.37	9.10	6.72	8.37	79	86	63	79
1968									
January	10.62	8.37	9.10	6.73	8.38	79	86	63	79
Last 12-month average through Jan.	10.62	8.37	9.10	6.72	8.37	79	86	63	79

1/ Gross basis price in 100 pound bags subject to a 2 percent cash discount.

2/ Hydrate, commercial bags less than carlots, ex whse., N.Y. 100 lbs. Beginning April 1964 price is for 600 bag carload f.o.b. N.Y.

3/ In drums, price in carload lots, except from February 1962 to April 1964 for less than carload lots. Beginning April 1964, price is for tank cars f.o.b. New York, per cwt. Quoted as 42 percent unmixed, except beginning March 1956, quoted as 43 percent unmixed.

4/ Assumes price is for 92 percent solids for dextrose and 80.3 percent solids for corn sirup. Thus dry basis price is quoted price divided by 0.92 for dextrose and 0.803 for corn sirup.

Table 16.-Refined sugar production and month end stocks and distribution of corn sweeteners by primary distributors for consumption in the continental United States

Year and month	Production		Month-end stocks 1/		Distribution 2/		
	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors	Corn sirup	Dextrose	Total sirup and dextrose
	1,000 short tons, raw value						
1961-65 average	566	232	282	1,014	94	39	133
1965 monthly average	568	254	252	1,361	106	42	148
1966 monthly average	593	236	275	1,202	110	44	154
1967							
February	500	78	260	1,669	81	39	120
March	630	34	273	1,476	107	46	153
April	615	13	311	1,294	100	42	142
May	629	144	309	1,225	141	47	188
June	659	124	261	1,042	132	47	179
July	562	46	256	794	90	43	133
August	722	61	277	551	118	54	172
September	690	92	259	332	133	50	183
October	628 3/	521	270	637	134	47	181
November	580 3/	651	274	1,074	120	43	163
December	596	580 3/	266 3/	1,429	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1968							
January 4/	600	352	292	1,601			
Last 12-month average	618	225	276	1,094			

1/ Includes over-quota and quota exempt.

2/ Shipments by corn refiners (members of the Corn Refiners Association, Inc. formerly the Corn Industries Research Foundation, Inc.) converted to a short ton, raw value, basis in PPA, ASCS, USDA.

3/ Revised.

4/ Preliminary.
N.A. - Not available.

Supplement to SUGAR STATISTICS, Volume II, Domestic Sugarbeet Area

This supplement brings to date Statistical Bulletin No. 244, "Sugar Statistics and Related Data," Volume II (revised), issued July 1963 as it relates to the Domestic Sugarbeet Area.

Some readers may want to transcribe the data appearing in this supplement to the tables in that bulletin. A cross-reference of the tables in this supplement to the corresponding tables in Volume II is shown below. Supplements to Volume II for the domestic beet area appear in March 1964, January 1965, February 1966 and February 1967 issues of Sugar Reports.

Copies of Statistical Bulletin No. 244 may be obtained upon request to the Information Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250.

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3	B	29	11	H	31	18	I	32
4	B1	29	12	I	32	19	I	32
5	B2	29	13	Not available		20	J	33
6	C	29	14	I	32	21	K	33,34
7	D	30	15	I	32	22	L	35
8	E	30						
9	F	30						

Supplement to Sugar Statistics, Volume II (Revised July 1963)
Agricultural, Manufacturing, Payment and Income Data for the
Domestic Sugarbeet Area, 1965, revised, and 1966 crops

A. Beet sugar production, United States (Table 2) 1/

Crop year	Refined 1,000 cwts.	Raw value equivalent 1,000 tons
1965	52,637	2,816
1966 2/	53,044	2,838

1/ Gross production, excludes adjustment for losses of sugar from hauling, storage, conversion to liquid sugar, etc., prior to marketing.
2/ Preliminary.

B. Number of beet sugar factories 1/ in existence and operating (Table 3)

Year	In existence	Operating
1965	65	62
1966	65	62

1/ One factory beginning 1926 produced sugar from beet molasses but not directly from beets.

B.1. Stocks, production, and deliveries, beet sugar, United States (Table 4)

Year	Physical stocks January 1	Production after 1/ January 1	Effective inventory January 1	Calendar year production	Calendar year deliveries 2/
	1,000 hundredweight refined equivalent				
1965	31,705	19,583	51,288	56,888	56,542
1966	32,052	15,456	47,508	52,936	56,527

1/ Sugar produced from beets planted previous year, except some small acreage in California where beets are planted in November and December and for crop year purposes have been designated as beets of the year in which harvested.

2/ Includes deliveries for export and livestock feed.

B. 2. Stocks, production, and deliveries, beet sugar, United States (Table 5)

Year	Physical stocks January 1	Production after 1/ January 1	Effective inventory January 1	Calendar year production	Calendar year deliveries 2/
	1,000 tons, raw value				
1965	1,696	1,048	2,744	3,044	3,025
1966	1,715	827	2,542	2,834	3,024

1/ Sugar produced from beets planted previous year, except some small acreage in California where beets are planted in November and December and for crop year purposes have been designated as beets of the year in which harvested.

2/ Includes deliveries for export and livestock feed.

C. Farms, acreage, production and yield, U. S. sugarbeet area (Table 6)

Crop year	Farms	Planted acres: Per farm	Planted acres: Total	Harvested acres	Sugarbeets produced	Yield per acre: Planted	Yield per acre: Harvested
	Number	Acres	1,000 acres		1,000 tons	Tons	
1965	22,608	57.9	1,308	1,240	20,470	15.6	16.5
1966 1/	20,067	61.8	1,240	1,161	20,478	16.5	17.6

1/ Preliminary.

D. Sugarbeets received and processed, sugar production and rate of sugar produced, United States (Table 7)

Crop year	Sugarbeets received for processing: Total received	Sugarbeets received for processing: Sucrose content 1/	Sugarbeets processed: Total sliced	Sugarbeets processed: Sucrose in cossettes	Beet sugar produced: Total refined 2/	Per ton of beets: Received	Per ton of beets: Sliced	Percent total sugar in beets: Received	Percent total sugar in beets: Sliced
	1,000 tons	Percent	1,000 tons	Percent	1,000 cwt.	Pounds refined		Percent	
1965 3/	20,470	15.41	20,583	15.05	52,637	257	256	83.43	84.96
1966	20,446	15.54	20,585	15.34	53,044	259	258	83.33	84.09

1/ Represents the weighted average sucrose content upon which payments to producers are based in accordance with the terms of purchase contracts - either sucrose content of cossettes (sliced sugarbeets) or sucrose content of sugarbeets at time of delivery to processors weighted by the appropriate tonnages.

2/ Gross production. Excludes adjustment for losses of sugar from handling, storage, conversion to liquid sugar, etc., prior to marketing.

3/ Preliminary

E. Sugar Act payments to beet growers, United States (Table 8)

Crop year	Producer-payees	Payments 1/: For sugarbeets marketed	Payments 1/: For acreage abandonment due to disaster	Payments 1/: For deficiency in yields	Payments 1/: Total	Average payment: Per farm 2/	Average payment: Per cwt. refined sugar
	Number	Dollars					
1965	36,600	44,413,403	646,656	1,665,972	46,726,031	2,067	.89
1966 3/	33,345	44,829,597	499,511	496,571	45,825,679	2,284	.86

1/ Based on sugar commercially recoverable determined in accordance with the effective determinations issued pursuant to the Sugar Act.

2/ For the number of farms see Table 6, Vol. II.

3/ Preliminary.

F. Returns from sugar and beets, United States (Table 9)

Crop year	Processors' net returns from sale of beet sugar 1/	Growers returns from sugarbeets: Processor payments 2/	Growers returns from sugarbeets: Sugar Act 3/ payments	Growers returns from sugarbeets: Total
	1,000 dollars			
1965	407,937	244,207	46,726	290,933
1966 4/	437,613	262,118	45,826	307,944

1/ Net returns per cwt. of beet sugar (Table 10, Vol. II) multiplied by sugar production (Table 2, Vol. II).

2/ Processor payment per ton of sugarbeets purchased (Table 10, Vol. II) multiplied by sugarbeets received (Table 7, Vol. II). Includes molasses and pulp payments in regions where growers participate.

3/ Includes abandonment and deficiency payments.

4/ Estimated.

G. Growers returns per ton of sugarbeets, United States (Table 10)

Crop year	Basis of payments 1/	Grower returns per ton sugarbeets purchased			
			Sugar Act payments		
	Net returns per cwt. sugar	Processor payments 2/	Sugarbeets	Abandonment and deficiency	Total
		Dollars			
1965	7.75	11.93	2.17	0.11	14.21
1966 3/	8.25	12.82	2.18	.08	15.08

1/ Net returns from beet sugar are gross returns minus excise tax, delivery and minor marketing expenses as defined in the beet purchase contract.

2/ Basic payment. Includes growers' share in by-products where purchase contract provides for such sharing, but excludes allowances for hauling, pitting, siloing, etc.

3/ Estimated.

H. Net returns from beet sugar: distribution between growers and processors 1/ United States (Table 11)

Crop year	Total returns excluding Government payments		Total returns including Government payments 2/	
	Grower	Processor	Grower	Processor
	Percent			
1965	60	40	64	36
1966 3/	60	40	64	36

1/ Payments received by growers from processors divided by net returns from sales of sugar (Table 9, Vol. II).

2/ Includes abandonment and deficiency payments.

3/ Estimated.

I. Sugarbeets: number of farms, acreage planted and harvested, production and yield per harvested acre, by state and region

State and Region	Table 12 Number of farms		Table 14 Average planted acres per farm		Table 15 Acres planted		Table 16 Acres harvested		Table 18 Beet production		Table 19 Yield per harvested acre	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
	Number		Acres		1,000 acres				1,000 tons		Tons	
FAR WEST												
Arizona	-	108	-	95.4	-	10.3	-	9.0	-	150	-	16.6
California	2,231	2,200 1/	140.2	126.7 1/	312.7	278.8	301.3	260.4	5,955	5,319	19.8	20.4
Idaho	3,605	2,815	44.3	49.8	159.7	140.3	156.7	119.5	2,818	2,259	18.0	18.9
Nevada	18	11	122.2	136.4	2.2	1.5	1.7	0.9	27	8	15.9	9.2
Oregon	383	376	49.6	51.9	19.0	19.5	18.8	18.1	454	402	24.1	22.2
Washington	1,188	1,054	47.8	53.2	56.8	56.1	55.6	52.7	1,356	1,283	24.4	24.4
Total	7,425	6,564 1/	74.1	77.2 1/	550.4	506.5	534.1	460.6	10,610	9,421	19.9	20.5
CENTRAL												
Colorado	3,096	2,782	50.5	54.2	156.5	150.7	137.1	140.5	2,076	2,335	15.1	16.6
Iowa	33	19	84.8	89.5	2.8	1.7	2.7	1.7	32	16	11.9	9.6
Kansas	199	174	104.5	125.9	20.8	21.9	19.3	20.9	330	344	17.1	16.4
Minnesota	1,275	1,250	96.7	99.8	124.1	124.7	121.0	123.0	1,318	1,554	10.9	12.6
Montana	1,009	934	61.6	65.7	62.2	61.4	60.5	58.7	748	1,005	12.4	17.1
Nebraska	1,460	1,318	49.2	52.5	71.9	69.2	66.5	65.2	928	1,205	14.0	18.5
New Mexico	41	39	63.4	66.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	57	52	21.9	20.0
North Dakota	897	876	74.7	77.1	67.0	67.5	66.7	66.7	715	829	10.7	12.4
Texas	434	420	66.1	70.5	28.7	29.6	28.1	28.2	618	592	22.0	21.0
Utah	1,304	1,014	25.4	29.5	33.1	29.9	32.1	28.3	520	528	16.2	18.7
Wyoming	864	789	63.7	65.9	55.0	52.0	53.3	47.4	662	779	12.4	16.4
Total	10,612	9,615	58.8	63.6	624.7	611.2	589.9	583.2	8,004	9,239	13.6	15.8
EASTERN												
Illinois	31	18	25.8	27.8	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	17	9	21.2	18.2
Indiana	2	-	-	-	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	-	133	-	25.6	-	3.4	-	3.3	-	17	-	5.3
Michigan	2,674	2,470	29.8	32.1	79.6	79.2	69.2	76.2	1,136	1,172	16.4	15.4
New York	773	243	26.4	27.2	20.4	6.6	16.0	6.0	95	60	5.9	10.0
Ohio	1,091	1,024	29.7	31.9	32.4	32.7	30.1	31.2	607	561	20.2	18.0
Total	4,571	3,888	29.1	31.5	133.2	122.4	116.1	117.2	1,855	1,819	16.0	15.5
TOTAL BEET AREA	22,608	20,067 1/	57.9	61.8 1/	1308.3	1240.0	1240.1	1160.9	20,470	20,478	16.5	17.6

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 50 acres. 3/ Less than 500 tons.

J. Sugarbeets received and processed, sugar production, and rate of sugar produced, by regions (Table 20)

Crop years 1965 and 1966

Item	Far West 1965	Far West 1966	Central 1965	Central 1966	Eastern 1965	Eastern 1966
Sugarbeets received for processing:						
Total received (1,000 tons)	10,390	9,254	8,225	9,372	1,855	1,820
Sucrose content 1/ (percent	15.19	15.05	15.98	15.83	14.46	16.48
Sugarbeets processed:						
Total sliced (1,000 tons)	10,657	9,567	8,134	9,221	1,791	1,797
Sucrose in cossettes (percent)	14.73	14.59	15.69	15.63	14.11	16.30
Beet sugar produced:						
Refined (1,000 cwt.) 2/	26,765	23,653	22,036	24,837	3,836	4,554
Raw value equivalent (1,000 tons)	1,432	1,265	1,179	1,329	205	244
Per ton of beets:						
Received (pounds refined)	258	256	268	265	207	250
Sliced " "	251	247	271	269	214	253
Percent total sugar in beets:						
Received (percent)	84.79	85.05	83.83	83.70	71.50	75.85
Sliced "	85.25	84.65	86.33	86.05	75.90	77.61

1/ Represents the weighted average sucrose content upon which payments to producers are based in accordance with the terms of purchase contracts -- either sucrose content of cossettes (sliced sugarbeets) or sucrose content of sugarbeets at the time of delivery to processor weighted by the appropriate tonnages.

2/ Gross production. Excludes adjustment for losses of sugar from handling, storage, conversion to liquid sugar, etc., prior to marketing.

K. Sugar Act payments to beet growers by states and regions, Table 21)

1965

State and region	Producer-payees	Payments 1/ For sugar-beets marketed	For acreage abandonment due to disaster	For deficiency in yields	Total	Average payment per farm 2/
	Number	Dollars				
FAR WEST						
California	3,607	11,483,160	86,306	516,249	12,085,715	5,412
Idaho	6,109	6,473,345	20,788	110,156	6,604,289	1,832
Nevada	18	57,645	4,284	442	62,371	3,465
Oregon	645	1,041,379	1,146	7,496	1,050,021	2,742
Washington	1,446	2,976,430	8,786	12,114	2,997,330	2,523
Total	11,825	22,031,959	121,310	646,457	22,799,726	3,069
CENTRAL						
Colorado	6,349	4,836,210	203,202	223,110	5,262,522	1,700
Iowa	40	67,284	708	3,072	71,064	2,153
Kansas	401	696,990	13,708	10,521	721,219	3,624
Minnesota	1,518	2,938,193	22,439	162,854	3,123,486	2,450
Montana	1,908	1,794,008	14,317	145,386	1,953,711	1,936
Nebraska	3,189	2,153,634	66,606	130,221	2,350,461	1,610
New Mexico	70	132,440	438	35	132,913	3,242
North Dakota	1,091	1,646,025	2,914	80,684	1,729,623	1,928
Texas	777	1,362,816	2,343	1,189	1,366,348	3,148
Utah	1,518	1,194,255	7,499	19,361	1,221,115	936
Wyoming	1,597	1,551,996	16,249	110,650	1,678,895	1,943
Total	18,458	18,373,851	350,423	887,083	19,611,357	1,848
EASTERN						
Illinois	31	34,722	496	611	35,829	1,156
Indiana	2		141		141	70
Michigan	3,749	2,452,520	107,144	20,557	2,580,221	965
New York	788	203,582	51,269	110,625	365,476	473
Ohio	1,747	1,316,769	15,873	639	1,333,281	1,222
Total	6,317	4,007,593	174,923	132,432	4,314,948	944
Total beet area	36,600	44,413,403	646,656	1,665,972	46,726,031	2,067

1/ Based on sugar commercially recoverable determined in accordance with the effective determinations issued pursuant to the Sugar Act.

2/ For number of farms see Table 12 (Vol. II).

K. Sugar Act payments to beet growers by states and regions, (Table 21)

1966

State and region	Producer-payees	Payments: For sugar-beets marketed	Payments: For acreage abandonment due to disaster	Payments: For deficiency in yields	Payments: Total	Average payment 2/ per farm
	Number	Dollars				
FAR WEST						
Arizona	109	311,151	9,964	26,714	347,829	3,221
California 3/	3,800	11,000,000*			11,000,000	5,000
Idaho	4,756	5,114,251	198,383	110,045	5,422,679	1,926
Nevada	11	16,455	6,226	9,176	31,857	2,896
Oregon	636	944,149	12,458	38,246	994,853	2,646
Washington	1,314	2,826,040	51,028	61,614	2,938,682	2,788
Total 3/	10,626	20,212,046	278,059	245,795	20,735,900	3,159
CENTRAL						
Colorado	5,893	5,153,881	81,002	87,412	5,322,295	1,913
Iowa	23	35,198	123	2,824	38,145	2,008
Kansas	359	697,045	2,969	14,702	714,716	4,108
Minnesota	1,466	3,432,558	8,042	7,822	3,448,422	2,759
Montana	1,811	2,380,062	17,184	5,316	2,402,562	2,572
Nebraska	2,882	2,761,378	27,259	3,143	2,791,780	2,118
New Mexico	68	99,422		3,371	102,793	2,636
North Dakota	1,075	1,878,270	1,514	5,737	1,885,521	2,152
Texas	755	1,112,511		27,330	1,139,841	2,714
Utah	1,225	1,203,823	9,970	5,143	1,218,936	1,202
Wyoming	1,529	1,818,699	32,222	8,702	1,859,623	2,357
Total	17,086	20,572,847	180,285	171,502	20,924,634	2,176
EASTERN						
Illinois	18	18,692	110	590	19,392	1,077
Maine	133	43,388	536	20,778	64,702	486
Michigan	3,562	2,528,180	24,834	31,984	2,584,998	1,047
New York	244	137,453	3,894	23,788	165,135	680
Ohio	1,676	1,316,991	11,793	2,134	1,330,918	1,300
Total	5,633	4,044,704	41,167	79,274	4,165,145	1,071
Total beet area 3/	33,345	44,829,597	499,511	496,571	45,825,679	2,284

1/ Based on sugar commercially recoverable determined in accordance with the effective determinations issued pursuant to the Sugar Act.

2/ For number of farms see Table 12 (Vol. II).

3/ Estimated.

* Includes estimate for abandonment and deficiency.

L. Growers returns per ton of sugarbeets purchased, by states and regions (Table 22)

State and region	Processor payments 1/		Sugar Act payments				Total	
			Sugarbeets		Abandonment & Defic.			
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
	Dollars							
FAR WEST								
Arizona	-	n.a.	-	2.08	-	.24	-	n.a.
California	11.32	12.20*	1.93	2.00*	.10	.08*	13.35	14.28*
Idaho	12.99	13.35	2.31	2.30	.04	.13	15.34	15.78
Nevada	11.70	12.55	2.13	2.09	.18	1.95	14.01	16.59
Oregon	12.47	12.56	2.20	2.19	.02	.12	14.69	14.87
Washington	12.31	12.85	2.21	2.22	.02	.09	14.54	15.16
Region	11.94	12.63	2.08	2.13	.07	.10	14.09	14.86
CENTRAL								
Colorado	12.84	13.07	2.33	2.21	.20	.07	15.37	15.35
Iowa	12.16	13.05	2.13	2.28	.12	.19	14.41	15.52
Kansas	12.10	12.68	2.12	2.03	.07	.05	14.29	14.76
Minnesota	11.54	13.17	2.24	2.21	.14	.01	13.92	15.39
Montana	12.21	13.50	2.40	2.37	.22	.02	14.83	15.89
Nebraska	13.01	13.23	2.32	2.26	.21	.02	15.54	15.51
New Mexico	11.58	10.14	2.26	1.93	.01	.06	13.85	12.13
North Dakota	11.29	13.26	2.30	2.26	.11	.01	13.70	15.53
Texas	11.61	10.28	2.21	1.88	.01	.05	13.83	12.21
Utah	12.96	13.05	2.29	2.30	.05	.02	15.30	15.37
Wyoming	12.25	13.39	2.35	2.34	.20	.05	14.80	15.78
Region	12.27	12.99	2.30	2.23	.15	.04	14.72	15.26
EASTERN								
Illinois	8.93	12.34	2.10	2.04	.06	.08	11.09	14.46
Maine	-	17.50	-	2.49	-	1.22	-	14.64
Michigan	10.62	13.45	2.16	2.20	.11	.05	12.89	15.70
New York	12.54	13.28	2.14	2.30	1.70	.46	16.38	16.04
Ohio	9.85	12.27	2.17	2.35	.03	.02	12.05	14.64
Region	10.45	13.11	2.16	2.25	.17	.07	12.78	15.43

1/ Basic payment. Includes grower's share in by-products where purchase contract provides for such sharing.

* Estimated.

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Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Washington D.C. 20250

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